

was created to support the involvement and achievements of African Americans in Plano.

For four decades, the multi-ethnic and multi-cultural Plano Community Forum has provided a voice for the people of Plano and its members have become known as valued and respected leaders. The heart of the organization is community involvement which has created opportunities for people to connect with local food pantries and programs that assist with transitional living and homeless youth.

In recognition of scholarship recipients and to honor the service of local educators, business owners, and community leaders, the Forum hosts an Annual Gala and Awards Program. The proceeds from the event allow the organization to continue providing scholarships and other opportunities to support future generations. Since 1983, the non-profit organization has awarded more than \$300,000 in scholarships.

Further, through expression contests, bootcamps, and the sponsorship of events such as the Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration Weekend, the Plano Community Forum has supported cultural enrichment for the community.

Now as we recognize the Plano Community Forum on their milestone anniversary, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring their selfless acts of service and wish them great success in all their future endeavors.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. STEPHANIE N. MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Roll Call 319 on October 20, 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 319.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF CLARA BELLE HUNTER DOUTLY

#### HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding contributions of Ms. Clara Doutly, a resident of Michigan's 13th Congressional District and one of our country's "Rosie the Riveters," as she celebrates her one hundredth birthday.

Ms. Doutly was raised in Detroit, as the youngest of six siblings and attended Cass Technical High School. At nineteen years old, she began working at Briggs Manufacturing, where she helped produced parts and riveting components for B-24 and B-29 bombers for World War II. Ms. Doutly was one of among 300,000 other women who worked as riveters, assembling warplanes across Michigan during the 1940s. Clara Doutly, Detroit's own "Rosie the Riveter," contributed to our country to victory and became an icon of women's empowerment and strength.

We owe our gratitude to Clara Doutly and the countless other Michigan women who stepped up to serve as the critical workforce

and labor our country needed. Even now, Ms. Doutly continues to show up for her community and others through her many years of service work at the St. Patrick's Senior Center in the 13th Congressional District. Ms. Clara Doutly is a true example of Detroit's strength, resiliency, and power of its people. We recognize Ms. Doutly and all of our "Rosie the Riveters" across our state and country for breaking down barriers to women in the workforce and for their contributions to our history.

Please join me in wishing Detroit's Rosie the Riveter, Ms. Clara Hunter Doutly, a happy one hundredth birthday as we recognize her contributions to our country and to our community in the 13th Congressional District.

#### REMEMBERING MP SIR DAVID AMESS

#### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I would like to express my condolences to the family of MP Sir David Amess. As a member of Parliament, Sir Amess dedicated himself to his constituents and their concerns, often holding meetings with them on Fridays and was popular among his colleagues.

People who knew him described him as very approachable, who had a passion for animal welfare and pro-life issues. In the House of Commons, Amess was a loyal supporter first of his heroine, Margaret Thatcher, then successive leaders after her except where Brexit came into play.

Our office is especially appreciative of his service as Chief of Staff Jonathan Day worked with Sir Amess in London.

Much of his career was spent on committees and on campaigns to improve the health treatment for people with arthritis, asthma, and other conditions. Over the last three years he supported improved treatment for endometriosis, a cause he took up after meeting a constituent, and he recently supported a plan to erect a memorial to Vera Lynn on the white cliffs of Dover. He was knighted in 2015.

He is survived by his wife, Julia Arnold, and five children.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 319.

#### CELEBRATING TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL

#### HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to mark the 10th anniversary of the dedication

of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial on the Tidal Basin, between the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials.

The location of this Memorial, the only memorial on the Mall dedicated to a person not an office holder or employed by the United States, is especially fitting, situated as it is between the author of the Declaration of Independence, which contained the audacious boast that "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and born with certain inalienable rights," and the greatest of all American presidents, the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, who understood that this nation could not survive "half slave and half free" and preserved the Union through the great contest, testing whether this nation, or any nation, can long endure."

Dr. Martin Luther King was a dreamer but he was not just an idle daydreamer; he had an active faith that led him to share his vision of the beloved community where equal justice and institutions were facts of life.

When Jefferson wrote he Declaration of Independence in 1776, declaring "that all Men are Created Equal," it was equally true that at that time and for centuries to come, African-Americans were historically, culturally, and legally excluded from inclusion in that declaration.

Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech, delivered 50 years ago, on August 28, 1963, was a clarion call to each citizen of this great nation that we still hear today.

The request was simply and eloquently conveyed—he asked America to allow of its citizens to live out the words written in its Declaration of Independence and to have a place in this nation's Bill of Rights.

The 1960s were a time of great crisis, conflict, and promise.

The dreams of the people of this country were filled with troubling images that arose like lava from the nightmares of violence and the crises they had to face, both domestically and internationally.

It was the decade of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the assassinations of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Malcolm X, Presidential Candidate Robert Kennedy, and the man in whose honor the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is dedicated.

Dr. Martin Luther King's dream helped us turn the corner on civil rights.

It started with a peaceful march for suffrage that started in Selma, Alabama on March 7, 1965—a march that ended with violence at the hands of law enforcement officers as the marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

But the dream did not die there.

Dr. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, often with Rosa Parks, a boycott that lasted for 381 days, and ended when the United States Supreme Court outlawed as unconstitutional racial segregation on all public transportation.

Dr. King used several nonviolent tactics to protest against Jim Crow Laws in the South and he organized and led demonstrations for desegregation, labor and voting rights.

When the life of Dr. Martin Luther King was stolen from us, he was a very young 39 years old.

People remember that Dr. King died in Memphis, but few can remember why he was there.